much of the rough work in building the Canadian Pacific railway. Opposition later developed because of competition with white labor, and restrictions on further immigration were enacted, chiefly in the form of a head tax on each arrival. The tax was increased until it became almost prohibitive.

There are Chinese contingents in Mexico, in several of the countries of Central and South America, and in some of the islands of the West Indies. The largest numbers are in Mexico, Cuba, Trinidad, British Guiana, Panama, Brazil, and Peru, the two last-named countries having more than any of the others. In 1931 a vigorous anti-Chinese movement broke out in Mexico which led to the exodus of several thousands, and some anti-Chinese agitation occurred in Peru.

Except for the laborers employed in the World War and for students, very few Chinese have been resident in Europe.

From this necessarily brief and somewhat statistical survey, it is clear that widespread migrations of Chinese have been in progress, especially during the second half of the nineteenth and in lite twentieth century. Outside the political boundaries of China (or at least the territories occupied by the Ch'ing dynasty), however, the total number of Chinese, when compared to that of those who have remained at home, is inconsiderable—with Manchuria, Hongkong, and Formosa counted out, probably eight millions, or about two per cent, of the whole. Emigration, then, has afforded but little relief to the congestion of population in China.

The small size of this movement overseas has been due in part to the reluctance of the Chinese to expatriate

themselves and in part to the restrictions placed on them in most of the lands to which they would care to go. Unpopularity has been the result partly of the clannishness of the Chinese—for in spite of extensive intermarriage with natives they have tended to keep apart—but probably has been due chiefly to economic factors. In lands immediately south of China the Chinese trader and money-lender are often more aggressive and thrifty than the natives and even hold some of that stock in a kind of economic servitude. They are frequently, therefore, both feared and hated. In lands like Australia and North America, which have been preempted by the white race and which are suitable to extensive settlement